FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A SUMMARY. *U.S. asked no-man's-land site for Korean talks; war's biggest jet air battles fought over North Korea.*
Indo-China was promised speedier U.S. arms aid.
Western Big 3 backed de Gasperi on Italian rearmament.
Iranian troops seized British oil refinery in Abadan.
U.S. relaxed ban on Allies' trade with Reds.
West Germany promised restitution to Jews.

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman asked for $10 billion tax rise; Senate voted to tax his, Congress members' expense allowances.*
GOP as well as Democratic chairman accused in RFC probe.
Wallace's 1944 reports backing Chiang Kai-shek released.

B

KOREA

UN Wants Parley Moved. Negotiations between the main truce teams in Korea was delayed another week while the UN & Reds, in liaison team meetings and exchanges of top-level messages, argued about Kaesong as the conference site. The UN commander, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, proposed Sept. 27 that the conference be moved to Songhyen, 8 miles east of Kaesong, to reduce the danger of hostile incidents in the Kaesong neutral zone. Kaesong is inside Red lines, Songhyen in no-man's land.

C Ridgway refused Sept. 23 to accept a Red offer to resume the main cease-fire talks in Kaesong with no conditions attached. But he offered to send his liaison team to Kaesong to discuss terms on which the parleys (interrupted Aug. 23) could be resumed. He again refused to accept UN responsibility for more than 2 violations of the Kaesong zone—a strafing Sept. 10 and an intrusion by ROK medical corpsmen Sept. 18.

The liaison teams met in Kaesong Sept. 24, and the UN group presented arguments for picking a new conference site: too much military activity around the Kaesong zone for either side to guarantee its neutrality, inability of either the Reds or UN to curb forays in the zone by Korean partisans responsible to neither military command. But the Red high command insisted that

D truce talks be resumed in Kaesong where they left off a month ago. Later the Reds agreed, at the UN's request, to another liaison team meeting in Kaesong Sept. 25 but neither side gave in on the conference-site issue at that session. Ridgway then broadcast his Songhyen proposal Sept. 27 to Red commanders Kim Il Sung & Peng Teh-huai. [See p. 297C]

Meanwhile Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, left Washington for Tokio Sept. 26 to confer with Ridgway on the Korean situation. [See pp. 235P, 210D]

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee said Sept. 20 the UN should not resume the cease-fire conference except on these conditions: (1) the Chinese Reds should withdraw from Korea; (2) the North

E Koreans should be disarmed; (3) North Koreans should be granted full and equal representation in the southern Natl. Assembly through UN-observed elections; (4) the UN should set a time limit for Red acceptance of these terms, break off the cease-fire talks permanently if the Reds don't meet the deadline. Rhee said the Reds "have used the cease-fire talks in an attempt to humiliate and discredit the UN in the eyes of the Communist world." [See pp. 273D, 258A-B]

H-BOMB PROBLEM. "It is very far from sure" that the hydrogen bomb "is going to turn out to be a practical proposition," columnist Joseph Alsop reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Sept. 21. His explanation:

(1) A plutonium nuclear explosion carried out this year at Eniwetok proved it is possible to "trigger" an H-bomb using tritium, a form of hydrogen that explodes under the same heat & pressure as exists on the surface of the sun [see Vol. X, p. 33H]. But tritium costs so much to produce that a single tritium bomb capable of devastating 120 sq. mi. would cost as much as 80 Nagasaki-type (plutonium) A-bombs "capable of devastating an area of nearly 7,000" sq. mi.

(2) Another kind of H-bomb would use a plutonium explosion, then a tritium explosion to touch off deuterium, which is cheap to produce and would be "the wonder weapon with theoretically unlimited destructive power" [because of endless chain reaction]. But to achieve the deuterium explosion the bomb "would have to be held together . . . for a good many millionths of a second—equivalent to centuries in the eyes of atomic-weapons designers—after the plutonium and tritium triggers had already gone off with fearful force." It is "still extremely doubtful that a deuterium bomb can be designed to hold together in this fashion." Alsop said the new Aiken, S.C. plant will be useful regardless of the outcome of the H-bomb project because it can produce plutonium as well as tritium. [See pp. 188N, 243J; Vol. X, 1J]

U.S. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett warned Sept. 25 that there is "no new, inexpensive or magic way to win wars in the near future." But Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), advocate of all-out development of atomic weapons on grounds they will be economical in the long run, said Sept. 26 that an immediate major expansion of atomic projects is indorsed by AF Secy. Thomas K. Finletter. Finletter testified in closed session Sept. 26 before McMahon's Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. [See pp. 300N-301C]

Biggest Air Battle. Jet-fighter dueling over "MIG Alley" near Sinuiju in northwestern Korea reached a new peak Sept. 26 when 155 Red and 101 U.S. & Australian planes clashed in 3 major dogfights fought at 600 mph. The UN pilots, flying U.S. Sabrejets & Thunderjets and British Meteors, claimed to have damaged 14 Red planes (no reports on UN losses). Americans in the battles said a new high-wing version of the Russian MIG, possibly the MIG-19, appeared along with MIG-15s.

It was the week's 3d big jet-fighter clash. 34 Sabrejets fought 85 MIG-15s Sept. 23 with the UN reporting 3 Red planes damaged. 5 MIGs were reported shot down and 5 others damaged in fights involving 37 Sabrejets & 80 MIG-15s Sept. 25. The Red jets still stayed close to Manchuria, gave Communist troops on the land front no tactical support and did not prevent U.S. bombers from striking daily at many Red airfields, supply-line targets & defense positions in North Korea. [See p. 297E]

The U.S. Air Force & Navy reported Sept. 25 they had destroyed or damaged 1,426 locomotives, 23,068 railroad cars, 41,329 vehicles in Korea to date. [See p. 249K; Vol. X, 424A]

'Heartbreak Ridge' Battle. "Heartbreak Ridge" north of Yanggu, an objective of U.S. troops on the eastern land front

BURMA NEXT? Victor Riesel reported in the *N.Y. Daily Mirror* from San Francisco Sept. 21 that "with aid of Pandit Nehru's Indian government the Russians are preparing another Korea in Burma." The AFL's free trade union committee got the reports from the Asiatic underground. He said Nehru was sending old U.S. Burma Road tonnage trucks to Red China where they are loaded with Russian arms (500 went through Hong Kong in one shipment recently) "and driven back to equip the Burmese Communist armies." Should unions strike in protest, "Nehru will pass laws to outlaw all labor stoppages." [See pp. 310C, 302K-L, 266D-E, 261N]

for 37 days, was taken by a small American force Sept. 23 and then lost to a Red counterattack next day. UN reports said a much-outnumbered American force (estimated at 3,000 to 5,000 men) had destroyed one North Korean division and badly crippled 2 others during the battle. U.S. Marines employed new mountain-fighting tactics Sept. 20 when they landed a company of men atop a hill by helicopter on the eastern front. Lt. Gen. William M. Hoge, U.S. 9th Corps commander, said Sept. 20 that surrenders & desertions of Red troops were "increasing daily" with Red morale shaken by heavy casualties. [See p. 297D]

U.S. casualties published Sept. 15-21 totaled 2,212, the biggest week's total since June 27, the U.S. reported Sept. 26. The casualty list on Sept. 21 totaled 85,469 (14,280 dead). [See p. 282L-M] . . . **South Korea** announced Sept. 24 that deserters from its Army may return without fear of punishment during Oct. 1-15. [See p. 297H] . . . **Colombia**, only South American country with troops in Korea, offered Sept. 26 to send also a volunteer nurses unit. [See p. 203C] . . . **Son Hi**, 24, a North Korean girl bomber pilot, has begun to fly combat bombing missions, Tass (Soviet news agency) said Sept. 26. [See p. 35C-D] . . . **Relief** supplies for Korean civilian war victims purchased in Japan have totaled $44,000,000, the U.S. Army announced Sept. 20 in Tokio. They have ranged from food supplies to railroad rolling stock. [See p. 297J-K]

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Indo-China. A "considerable improvement" in the rate of U.S. military aid deliveries was promised Sept. 23 by the State & Defense Depts. after Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, completed a week of conferences in Washington. The U.S. announcement mentioned no specific amounts of aid but Indo-China is expected to get most of the $1 billion available for military & economic aid to Far Eastern countries through June 1952. Reports that Indo-China has been given equal priority with Korea for U.S. arms were denied Sept. 19 by the State Dept. It said Korea still has top priority but Indo-China is a close 2d. (Viet Nam, Laos & Cambodia signed U.S. pacts Sept. 7-9 to receive ECA economic aid.)

De Lattre [see p. 171G] said in Washington Sept. 18 he wanted U.S. military equipment to arm 8 divisions of the new Viet Nam Army. His estimate on the size of opposing forces in Indo-China: French & Viet Nam—200,000 combat, 160,000 service troops (60,000 more native troops are to be called up soon); Viet Minh rebels—350,000 regular troops & guerrillas who may be joined by 80,000 to 150,000 Chinese Red "volunteers." On his arrival in Washington Sept. 14 de Lattre was told by Pres. Truman that "the same fight for liberty" is being waged in Korea & Indo-China. [See pp. 283E, 243E]

The 14,000-ton French aircraft carrier *Arromanches*, which carries U.S.-made Hellcat fighters & Helldiver light bombers, arrived in Indo-Chinese waters Sept. 24 to combat the Viet Minh rebels. [See p. 155H-J] . . . 61 Indo-Chinese and 7 French soldiers were killed during an amphibious operation against the south Cochin-China coast the week before when their landing ship struck a mine, the French reported Sept. 17. [See p. 283E-F] . . . Returns Sept. 11 from a Natl. Assembly election in Cambodia showed the pro-monarchy Cambodian Democrats won 53 of 78 seats. [See Vol. X, pp. 392E, 139L]

Japan. India announced Sept. 20 it had dropped plans for an Asian conference in which non-signers of the San Francisco treaty could conclude a separate peace with Japan. Indonesia's decision to sign in San Francisco upset the Indian plan. [See p. 290A, M] . . . Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Liberal Party said in a policy statement Sept. 20 that "the will of the people" will determine whether Japan rearms. Red China charged Sept. 24 that 85,000 Japanese war prisoners in Alaska & the Aleutians are being trained to serve in the U.S. Army. (The U.S. has no Japanese prisoners.) [See pp. 297J-298A] . . . With Allied approval the Japanese Govt. announced Sept. 21 that Japan will trade cotton, rayon and staple fibre & yarns (except tire, parachute, balloon & boat sail materials) to Red China for coal & salt. [See p. 186D] . . . 12 more war criminals were freed from Sugamo Prison on parole Sept. 21, making 338 paroled under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's plan whereby freed war criminals are supervised during parole by an Allied board. [See pp. 291B, 124B] . . . 4 trading firms formerly in the Mitsubishi combine announced Sept. 23 they will reamalgamate soon. [See Vol. IX, p. 251K] . . . The Japanese population census Oct. 1, 1950 was 83,200,000 (2,000,000 more women than men), the Govt. reported Sept. 22. Tokio's population: 6,278,000 (only London & New York are bigger). [See pp. 256J, 124B-C]

Tibet's Panchen Lama, 14, rival of the Dalai Lama, has left Kumbum monastery in Tsinghai Province, China with Chinese Red "liberation" troops to return to Tashilhumpo monastery, his traditional home in Tibet (130 mi. west of Lhasa), a report from Kalimpong, India said Sept. 24. [See pp. 283E-F, 171E]

WESTERN DEFENSE

Big 3 Back de Gasperi on Arms. A Washington visit by Italian Premier-Forgn. Min. Alcide de Gasperi was climaxed by a U.S.-British-French declaration Sept. 26 that "unnecessary shackles" on Italy's armed forces due to its World War II peace treaty should be removed. The Western Big 3 said they were ready to grant an Italian request that the restrictions on Italian arms be removed. They asked "other signatories" of the Italian peace (Russia & 16 other countries) to "be prepared to take similar action" and help get Italy into the UN. Pres. Truman, in a speech Sept. 26 dedicating 4 Italian equestrian statues at Washington's Arlington Meml. Bridge, said Italy "cannot do its full share" toward Western defense unless "these unfair restrictions and discriminations are removed."

An Italian-U.S. communiqué Sept. 26 said de Gasperi's talks with Mr. Truman & State Secy. Dean G. Acheson since Sept. 24 had resulted in these other agreements: (1) Italy is "determined" to help bring about closer association of West European countries, including West Germany, and promote the European Army project; (2) the U.S. feels that "legitimate aspirations of the Italian people" should be taken into account in an Italo-Yugoslav settlement on Trieste; (3) Italy is "assured" of continued U.S. military & economic aid (about $500 million worth this fiscal year); (4) the U.S. will cooperate in seeking a solution to Europe's overpopulation problem (de Gasperi said Italy's 2,000,000 unemployed represent a "highly explosive political issue"); (5) the U.S. is giving "particular attention" to possible use of the Italian industrial capacity for defense production; (6) Mediterranean as well as Atlantic defense is "essential."

De Gasperi addressed Congress Sept. 24. He asked for support on Italian rearmament & Italy's claims on Trieste Territory. Most of Italy's non-Communist press said Sept. 26 that de Gasperi had obtained good results in Washington but Italians were generally disappointed over the "vague" U.S. declaration on Trieste. Italian Reds said de Gasperi had humiliated himself in Washington to no avail. [See p. 298E-F]

U.S. Eases Red Trade Ban. The Kem Amendment's restrictions on U.S. economic aid to countries that export U.S.-blacklisted goods to the Soviet bloc was waived by the U.S. Natl. Security Council Sept. 24 for 9 Atlantic pact countries* and West Germany. The Council said all of them sell the Reds some goods of "secondary strategic importance" but all "embargo completely" the shipment of "arms, ammunition and implements of war and atomic energy materials" to the Soviet bloc.

(The Kem Amendment was waived Sept. 12 for Ireland & Iceland, Sept. 15 for Israel, Egypt, Iran, Libya, Indonesia. The NSC reported Sept. 12 that these countries have reported compliance with Kem Amendment restrictions: Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Greece, Haiti, Indo-China [Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam], Liberia, Natl. China, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Thailand, Trieste, Yugoslavia. Britain announced Sept. 13

*Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Luxemb'g, Norway, Portugal, U.K.

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a new purchase of Soviet grain: 300,000 tons of corn, 425,000 tons of barley, 75,000 tons of oats—same as in 1950—plus 200,000 tons of wheat.) [See pp. 258P-259B]

Truman Signs Warship Bill. A bill authorizing transfer of 24 destroyer escorts to Britain, Brazil, France, Peru, Denmark and Uruguay under the Mutual Defense Assistance Treaty was signed by Pres. Truman Sept. 5. [See p. 210N]

Germans to Repay Jews. By a unanimous standing vote Sept. 27, the West German Bundestag (lower house) pledged restitution to Jews for "unspeakable crimes perpetrated" by the Nazis "in the name of the German people." No exact amount has been decided upon, but it is predicted in Israel that West Germany will repay the Jews about $600 million in goods. West Germany's Jewish population dwindled from 500,000 to 20,000 between 1933 & 1945. [See pp. 284B, 235E, 91B]

The Bundestag also approved Sept. 27 a 14-point proposal by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer for holding a free election of an East-West German national assembly. His plan would permit no political suppression in either half of Germany. [See p. 298G]

Iran Seizes Refinery. Iranian troops seized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.'s Abadan refinery Sept. 27 and shut all but 10 of its 300 British technicians out of the plant. When Iran issued orders Sept. 25 for the British technicians to leave the country by Oct. 4, British Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee sent Pres. Truman a letter asking what Mr. Truman thought should be done about it. The President appealed to Attlee not to use force to hold the refinery. Britain obeyed the request Sept. 27 but was said to plan every possible economic retaliation against Iran. The British rejected Sept. 23 an informal Iranian request to renew Anglo-Iranian negotiations on Iran's terms. [See p. 302E-H]

Austria. The Austrian Govt. reported Sept. 24 that the farming community of Breitenbrunn near Vienna was heavily damaged by Russian artillery and tanks during Soviet Army maneuvers Sept. 21-22. The Interior Ministry said the Russians admitted the shelling after first trying to pass it off as the work of "partisans." The Austrian Forgn. Office reported Sept. 11 that Paul Katscher, Austrian railroad expert who was kidnaped in Dec. 1947, died June 9, 1949 in a Soviet prison camp where he was serving a 10-year sentence on unannounced charges. The site of a proposed Danube hydroelectric development to supply power to Vienna and lower Austria, held by the Reds for 6 years as a "German asset," was returned to Austria by Russia Sept. 5 and work on the project will start soon. [See p. 187M] . . . Communists staged an all-day demonstration near the Parliament Bldg. in Vienna Sept. 21 against the rising cost of living in Austria. Rents have been permitted to increase for the first time in 20 years because of the need for apartment building repairs. The raise is offset for wage workers by a rent allowance paid by employers. [See Vol. X, p. 310L]

UNITED NATIONS

New Palestine Peace Bid. The UN Palestine Conciliation Comm., meeting in Paris since Sept. 13, offered a new 5-point program Sept. 24 for a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states: (1) negotiation of agreements on damages resulting from the 1948 fighting, (2) Israeli acceptance of a specific number of Arab refugees who want to return to Jewish territory and can fit into the Israeli economy, (3) compensation by Israel of refugees who do not want to return, (4) mutual release of blocked financial credits and (5) revision of armistice boundary lines to eliminate present causes of friction.

Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Syria & Lebanon agreed to study the commission's proposals. Israel offered through the commission Sept. 21 to negotiate non-aggression pacts with the 4 Arab countries. (The commission is holding separate sessions with the Israelis and Arabs because Arab delegates refuse to attend sessions where Israel's delegate is present.) [See pp. 283F, 75F-G]

The U.S. was said Sept. 23 to be pressing for an Israeli-Arab peace so as to solidify Middle Eastern defenses against the Communist bloc. U.S. Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, speaking Sept. 22 at a Washington conference of Jewish leaders on Israel's economic needs, said "a strong Israel" is "essential to all the democracies." Pres. Truman was awarded a plaque Sept. 21 by the American Financial & Development Corp. (sponsor of Israeli bond sales in the U.S.) in tribute to U.S. economic aid to Israel and Mr. Truman's "firm espousal of the aspirations of the builders of Israel." [See pp. 302M, 148J-K]

(Relations between Jordan's new regime and Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other foes of the late King Abdullah's "Greater Syria" plan have improved since Jordan Premier Pasha Abul Huda announced Sept. 18 he did not contemplate a union between Jordan & Iraq. He said Jordan will cooperate with other Arab countries in trying to retrieve Arab rights in Palestine. King Talal is said to have disagreed with some of his father's policies. He is regarded by some as anti-British.) [See pp. 294K, 238D]

Refugees. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands appealed to Pres. Truman by letter Sept. 21 to "take the initiative" in solving the problem of huge refugee populations who will not be resettled before the Intl. Refugee Org. closes down at the end of this year. An accompanying Dutch statement said there will still be 16 million DPs in India & Pakistan, 9 million in West Germany, one million in the Middle East, 480,000 in Italy, 300,000 in Austria and 140,000 in Greece and unnumbered millions in Korea. A new Intl. Labor Org. estimate Sept. 20 of Europe's surplus population: 5,627,000. Report Sept. 23 on the IRO's achievements during 50 months of operation: 976,109 DPs resettled, 72,584 repatriated. [See pp. 299G-H, 275L-M]

The *N.Y. Times* protested in a Geneva dispatch Sept. 13 that there are no provisions for helping new exiles from Iron Curtain countries when they escape to West Europe and they are often treated like "common criminals" as border violators after Western intelligence officers get through questioning them. The *Times* said these exiles "are invaluable sources of information" on affairs behind the Iron Curtain but U.S. provisions for handling DPs are "hopelessly unadapted" to refugees from the Reds. [See p. 233F]

The Polish-American Congress and Lithuanian-American Council protested to U.S. leaders Sept. 22 that the Intl. Law Comm.'s proposed new UN code on crimes against peace could "outlaw" Western support for anti-Communist undergrounds in East Europe. The code would bar support of subversives. [See 251L]

Economic & Social Council completed its 13th session Sept. 21 in Geneva. [See p. 299C] . . . **Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie** has refused to reinstate Mrs. Mary Jane Kenney and Raja F. Howrani to their UN jobs, it was disclosed Sept. 25. He invoked an alternative authorized by the UN Administrative Tribunal and agreed to pay them damages (amount to be decided by the Tribunal). [See p. 283J] . . . **World Health Org.** announced Sept. 26 that it will set up a regional office for Africa in Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa. [See pp. 251P, 220G] . . . **Guillaume Georges-Picot,** 53, French Amb. to Argentina, was appointed UN Asst. Secy. General in charge of the Social Affairs Dept. Sept. 24. He succeeds Henri Laugier of France. [See p. 131G] . . . **Canada** appointed David M. Johnson, 49, Canadian High Comm. in Pakistan, as its permanent UN representative Sept. 26 to succeed Egerton Herbert Norman, who resumes as chief of the American & Far Eastern Div. of the Canadian External Affairs Dept. [See p. 179N] . . . **UN Correspondents Assn.** elected Jacques Edinger of Agence France Presse as its president in New York Sept. 21. [See Vol. X, p. 82H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Asks $10 Billion Tax Rise. Pres. Truman urged the Senate Sept. 20 to raise its pending tax-increase bill to "as nearly as possible the $10 billion I recommended." He warned that the fiscal 1952 deficit "will be in the neighborhood of $10 billion" unless taxes are increased. The Senate Finance Com. had approved Sept. 18 a tax-rise measure which the President estimated would yield an additional $5.2 billion in a full year ($1½ billion less than the House's bill) and only $2½ billion this fiscal year. The committee thought it would raise $5.506 billion in a full year.

Mr. Truman recommended such changes in the bill as (1) making corporation tax increases applicable to the entire year's profits instead of only to profits since April 1, 1951 and (2) eliminating provisions that increase the number of taxpayers benefiting from "overly generous" capital gains clauses.

The Senate refused Sept. 25 to tighten up the excess profits taxes, accepting, 70-15, committee recommendations to aid "hardship" cases and rejecting, 62-20, a House-approved $600 million-a-year increase in such taxes. The Senate voted 60-19 Sept. 24 to tax undistributed earnings of mutual savings and cooperative banks and building & loan associations. It agreed to tax undistributed profits of cooperatives.

The Senate voted 77-11 Sept. 27 to tax the expense accounts of the President (who now gets $50,000 a year tax free), Vice President ($10,000) and members of Congress ($10,000 for the House Speaker, $2,500 for all others) after Jan. 3, 1953. A move by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) to eliminate provisions taxing professional gambling was rejected 49-29 Sept. 27. [See pp. 205A, 292G, J]

Proposes Publicizing Incomes. Pres. Truman urged Congress Sept. 27 to pass a law requiring federal officials (including Congressmen) to make public annually their incomes from all sources. This would help "prevent illegal & improper conduct" and protect officials from "unfounded suspicion," he said. Sen. Eugene D. Millikan (R., Colo.) denounced the proposal as "hogwash," "a cheap political trick." [See p. 308D-G]

Tightens News Curbs. An executive order imposing strict, uniform controls on Govt. agencies to bar release of information that might aid "potential enemies" was signed by Pres. Truman Sept. 25. It made the State & Defense Dept. classification system standard for the rest of the Govt. Mr. Truman denied that any "element of censorship, either direct or implied," was contained in the order. He prohibited Govt. agency heads from using the regulations "to withhold non-security information or to cover up mistakes" of Govt. officials. Before the order was signed, a committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors was consulted, and the editors protested that the regulations would tend to suppress legitimate news. [See p. 143E]

Asks Housing Funds. Pres. Truman asked Congress Sept. 24 for a $101,840,000 supplemental appropriation for housing in critical defense areas this fiscal year. $50 million would be for public housing, $40 million for water & sewage systems, roads and similar community facilities. [See p. 284H]

Diplomatic Shift. Norman Armour, 63, retired as Amb. to Venezuela Sept. 22 [see Vol. X, p. 292B]. Mr. Truman nominated Fletcher Warren, 55, director of the State Dept.'s South American Office, to succeed him. [See Vol. X, p. 246D-E]

CONGRESS

Gabrielson Accused in RFC Probe. Guy George Gabrielson was accused by Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) in a Senate speech Sept. 21 of "highly improper" action in representing Carthage Hydrocol, Inc. before the RFC after becoming Republican Natl. Chairman. Gabrielson is $15,000-a-year Hydrocol president; his law firm gets $10,000 a year as Hydrocol counsel.

Williams conceded that there was nothing wrong in Hydrocol's getting $18½ million in RFC loans before Gabrielson became GOP chairman. But he denounced Gabrielson for contacting RFC Admin. W. Stuart Symington and other RFC officials after becoming GOP chairman in an effort to extend payments which begin falling due Oct. 1. The RFC refused extension Sept. 25.

Gabrielson, in a letter to the Senate Investigating Subcom. Sept. 22, denied any impropriety and said the charges were intended to "confuse the public in the hope of protecting crooks within and without the Truman Admin." But his denial failed to stop demands among some Republicans for his resignation. One reason for GOP wrath was said to spring from the fact that the Republican Natl. Chairman's involvement in an RFC scandal, even if he were innocent of wrongdoing, destroyed much of the effect of GOP political ammunition. The Republicans had expected to make an issue of Democratic Natl. Chrmn. William M. Boyle Jr.'s alleged helping the American Lithofold Corp. to get RFC loans. Boyle denied using any influence in testimony Sept. 27. [See p. 83L]

Lithofold controller Homer W. Stanhope told the Senate Investigating Subcom. Sept. 20 that Lithofold paid commissions, fees & expenses totaling: $45,085.11 to James P. Finnegan, ousted Collector of Internal revenue for St. Louis; $5,851.25 to James B. E. Olson, resigned head of the Alcohol Tax Unit in New York; $13,942.47 to John L. Kelly, head of the Labor Dept.'s wage-hour division in New York, and $1,000 to Walter Doxon, Newark, N.J. internal revenue agent. Lithofold Pres. Robert J. Blauner testified Sept. 21 that the company gave cameras as "good-will" gifts to Boyle, Presidential Secy. Matthew J. Connelly and others, but he said the gifts were made after the loans were approved and not to influence anybody. Olson admitted Sept. 25 that he earned his Lithofold commissions while a Govt. official by "influencing" liquor dealers under his supervision to buy printing from Lithofold, but he denied that this was improper or illegal. [See p. 300F-H]

Michigan P.O. Job Charges. Rep. George Meader (R., Mich.) charged Sept. 21 that Michigan Democrats used postal appointments to get political contributions and demanded an investigation. He inserted in the *Congressional Record* a letter from Mich. Dem. Finance Dir. Howard P. Hunt to an unnamed applicant for a postmastership. The letter said "appointment is not contingent on a contribution" but "I am sure that no lengthy argument is needed to convince you of the importance of contributing." Sen. Blair Moody (D., Mich.) repudiated such solicitations and said his name was used on soliciting letters "without my knowledge or consent." [See p. 286J]

COMMUNISM

Wallace for Chiang in '44. Henry A. Wallace's 3 secret reports to Pres. Roosevelt during and after his China mission in 1944 urging aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were released by Pres. Truman Sept. 23. The move was an answer to ex-Communist Louis F. Budenz' testimony before the Senate McCarran Internal Security Subcom. that Wallace was influenced by "Communists" like John Carter Vincent and Prof. Owen Lattimore into following the party line on the mission.

Wallace pointed out in a Sept. 19 letter to Pres. Truman that Lattimore had nothing to do with his reports and that Vincent concurred in his most important recommendation: that anti-Red Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer be made China commander in place of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in order to strengthen Chiang. Stilwell hated Chiang and wanted to help arm Chinese Reds on grounds they alone were fighting the Japanese. Wedemeyer got the post 4 months later. Had Washington acted more promptly, Wallace said in his Truman letter, Chiang "would have avoided the disasters resulting from the Japanese offensive in East China later that summer" and might still be ruling China today.

Both of Wallace's messages to FDR from Asia and his later personal report were highly critical of Chiang but did not urge arming Chinese Reds or a coalition regime to include them. His formal report was published in 1950. [See 301E-G; Vol. X, 17K]

Mrs. Lattimore Ghosted Wallace Pamphlet. Raymond Dennett, former secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, testified before the subcommittee in Washington Sept. 26 that Eleanor Lattimore, Prof. Lattimore's wife, wrote a pamphlet entitled *Our Job in the Pacific*, which Wallace signed. It mentioned Russia's "friendly attitude" toward China. Wallace said Sept. 26 that he had dictated his ideas on the pamphlet for the Institute and Mrs. Lattimore put them together. She testified in secret July 13. [See p. 269N]

Lehman Presses Probe. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) Sept. 24 again urged Senate investigation of Joseph Alsop's charges that the subcommittee had accepted "demonstrably false" testimony from Budenz. This time he read the Alsop columns into the *Congressional Record* when Republicans objected to their insertion by motion only. Alsop wrote in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Sept. 26 that by its "star chamber proceedings" the subcommittee has become a menace to civil liberties. [See 301G]

Jessup Under Fire. Sen. Pat. McCarran (D., Nev.), subcommittee chairman, forwarded Sept. 20 a transcript of testimony about Dr. Philip C. Jessup's "associations & activities" to the Foreign Relations Com. in an apparent move to block Jessup's appointment as a U.S. delegate to the UN. He acted after Brig. Gen. Louis J. Fortier (retired), ex-Intelligence chief in the Far East under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, testified that Jessup told him early in Jan. 1950 that the U.S. would recognize Red China in "2 or 3 weeks." (It didn't.) Jessup was for it, he said. [See pp. 299P, 277E]

Prof. Kenneth W. Colegrove of Northwestern called Jessup's 1948-49 UN speeches pro-Communist Sept. 25 while Dennett indorsed Jessup's loyalty Sept. 26.

Discussing the State Dept. roundtable conference of 25 Far Eastern experts in Oct. 1949, Colegrove said Lattimore headed a 7-man "pro-Communist" (China) group. He also named the others, one of whom, Harvard Prof. Rupert Emerson, said Sept. 26 he wasn't even at the conference. 2 other Harvard professors, Edwin O. Reischauer and John King Fairbank, issued denials of Communist sympathies. [See p. 286E]

Hollywood Hearings Close. The House Un-American Activities subcommittee investigating communism in Hollywood wound up 7 days of hearings in Los Angeles Sept. 25. Some 78 of 1,200 members of the Screen Writers Guild and numerous other Hollywood figures were named in the investigation begun in Washington last March. Karl Tunberg, president of the Screen Writers, appeared on the last day to accuse the Radio Writers Guild of being used by Communists to attack his guild.

3 types of witnesses were heard Sept. 20, 21, 24 & 25: (1) those who admitted being Communists once but are not now (Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson Wilson, screen writer; Bernyce P. Fleury, studio artist; George Beck, screen writer; Sidney Buchman, producer); (2) those who said they are not members now but refused to discuss their past connections (Lester Koenig, associate producer; Carl Foreman, writer; Josef Mischel, writer), and (3) those who refused to answer any questions about communism (Robert Loring Richards, writer; his wife, Ann Roth Morgan Richards, who was an executive secretary of the Screen Writers Guild a decade ago; Dr. Murray & Mrs. Ellenore Abowitz [he's a Los Angeles physician]; Jeff Corey, actor; Louise Rousseau, writer; Mary Virginia Farmer, actress; Donald Gordon, assistant MGM story editor; Reuben Ship, 36, Canadian radio writer who was asked to return to Canada after he criticized conditions in the U.S. as "shocking"). [See p. 301H]

Correction: Henry Blankfort, not Michael Blankfort, both screen writers, refused to testify Sept. 18. Michael was not a witness. [See p. 301J-K]

ARMED FORCES

Husbands Subject to Draft. New regulations authorizing removal of draft deferments of 235,000 childless husbands and about 150,000 4-Fs were signed by Pres. Truman Sept. 25. The Selective Service Admin. announced Sept. 26 that college student draft deferment tests will be given at 1,000 test centers throughout the U.S. Dec. 13 & April 24. [See pp. 221G, 196E]

Services Seek Women. Asst. Defense Secy. Anna M. Rosenberg announced Sept. 26 that the services would start a short-term recruitment drive Nov. 11 in an effort to enroll at least 72,000 women in the armed forces by June 1952. She gave this breakdown of the services' womanpower as of August and of the number of new recruits they want by June 1952:

	Enlisted		Officers	
	Aug.	Recruits Wanted	Aug.	Recruits Wanted
Women's Army Corps (Wac)	11,181	30,000	1,105	2,000
Women in the Air Force (Waf)	7,681	45,980	494	3,891
Navy (Waves)	5,505	10,000	806	1,000
Marines	2,187	2,900	63	100
Totals	26,554	88,880	2,468	6,991

The 44-member Defense Advisory Com. on Women met in Washington Sept. 17-19 and urged a 112,786-woman immediate recruiting goal. Gen. George C. Marshall, in his last address as Defense Secretary, told the committee Sept. 17 that the nation needed an "enduring" defense policy that would protect the services from "fluctuations of public opinion." [See pp. 292E, 180K]

Housing Scored. "Numerous instances of substandard housing and rent gouging" of servicemen's families near military posts were reported by the Senate Preparedness Subcom. Sept. 23. Worst situation was at the Marine Corps' Camp Lejeune, N.C., where the subcommittee encountered "one of the most astonishing groups of landlords": Marine officers and noncoms who bought property there and rent it "to their fellow Marines at exorbitant rates." Citizens of some localities—notably Columbia, S.C. and Lake Charles, La.—were commended, however, for attempts to protect servicemen's families from gouging and unsanitary quarters. (Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods imposed rent ceilings and rollbacks Sept. 26 on 3 military areas to end such abuses. The areas: Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; Camp Cook-Camp Roberts, Calif.; Moody Air Force Base, Ga.) [See p. 228N]

Border Flights Curbed. Establishment effective Sept. 30 of a 200-mile-wide coast-to-coast air defense zone whose limits will be the Canadian border on the north and roughly the 44th Parallel on the south was announced Sept. 25 by Harold Snow, chief of the CAA Communications Center, Gen. Mitchell Field, Milwaukee. Private planes that fly within the zone without first filing detailed flight plans may be attacked. [See pp. 229A, 101C]

Marine Corps League, meeting in Savannah Sept. 18-21, urged severing diplomatic relations with Russia and elected John R. O'Brien of Passaic, N.J. as commandant. [See Vol. X, p. 424B] . . . **"Epidemic intelligence service,"** which will help guard against biological warfare attack, has been created by the U.S. Public Health Service, it was announced Sept. 26. Peacetime function: to fight ordinary disease epidemics. [See p. 153E] . . . **Underwater missiles** have been tested secretly by the Navy for 9 years at the TVA's Hiwassee Dam in Cherokee County, N.C., the TVA revealed Sept. 19. [See p. 289G] . . . **Vice Adm. A. G. Noble,** Chief of Naval Matériel, will retire Oct. 1 and be succeeded by Rear Adm. Charles W. Fox, the Navy reported Sept. 25 . . . **"Sad Sack"** comic books denounced by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) as "socialistic" have been withdrawn from circulation by the Army and are being burned, the UP reported Sept. 22. The books had been used to spur reenlistment. [See p. 293K-L] . . . **Annapolis** revealed Sept. 21 that a Navy captain's son (name withheld) has been dismissed from the U.S. Naval Academy for cheating on exams. [See p. 293K]

LABOR

Brass Strike Averted. Pres. Truman averted a threatened nationwide strike of 30,000 copper & brass fabricating plant workers by certifying the pay dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board Sept. 21. The strike had been scheduled for Sept. 24 by the CIO United Auto Workers. 2 companies, Mueller Brass and Wolverine Tube, had already been struck. [See p. 301N]

West Coast Anti-Red Drive. A joint campaign to drive pro-Communist unions off the West Coast waterfronts was announced in San Francisco Sept. 21 by Harry Lundeberg, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and Dave Beck, head of the AFL Bro'hood of Teamsters in the west. Lundeberg said Joseph Ryan, president of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., would join in the drive. The campaign is aimed against the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and the Marine Cooks & Stewards. [See p. 260H]

Electrical Unions. The CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, meeting in Buffalo, N.Y. Sept. 16-21, claimed representation of more than 350,000 workers in the U.S. and Canadian electrical, radio & machine industry. Philip Murray, who has been reported seeking to resign the CIO presidency, predicted an eventual AFL-CIO merger but called the AFL leaders "fossils . . . ancient & prehistoric," to whom he would never surrender the CIO's assets. [See p. 276H; Vol. X, p. 425N]

The 200,000-member United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, ousted from the CIO as pro-Red, met in New York Sept. 17-21 and voted a $1 million "fighting fund" for political & organizational use. The union urged recalling all non-Koreans from Korea, denounced the Harry Bridges deportation proceedings and called for unity of all labor—AFL, CIO & independent. Plans for a unity meeting of leftwing unaffiliated unions were announced at the convention by John Clark, president of the Intl. Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, also a CIO expellee. He indicated that the leftwing unions were wooing John L. Lewis and his UMW. [See p. 109L; Vol. X, 309G, 253E]

The UE beat the IUE by more than 2 to 1 in an NLRB election for representation of 19,000 Gen. Electric employes in Schenectady, N.Y. Sept. 14. [See p. 268M]

Strike-Threat Shutdown Upheld. The NLRB ruled unanimously Sept. 22 that members of an employers' association have the right to try to avoid losses by closing down in face of union threats to strike without notice. Such action is legal if it is not a reprisal against a strike. The case involved the AFL Machinists and a Des Moines auto dealers' group. [See p. 260L]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. King George VI underwent a 2-hour operation at Buckingham Palace in London Sept. 23 for removal of part of a lung—reportedly because of a tumor or cancer. The operation was performed by Dr. Clement Price Thomas, a foremost British chest surgeon. A Council of State appointed Sept. 27 to act for the King until he recovers: Queen Elizabeth, Princesses Elizabeth & Margaret, Duke of Gloucester, Princess Royal. Princess Elizabeth & Prince Philip postponed their trip to Canada & the U.S. until Oct. 9 and will go by plane instead of ship. [See pp. 302D, 254K] . . . Aneurin Bevan suspended his leftist opposition campaign within the Labor Party Sept. 23 and urged that all Laborite factions work together "for the defeat of the Tories" in the Oct. 25 elections. The British Gallup Poll predicts a Conservative victory. [See p. 302C] . . . The Board of Trade reported Sept. 20 that British imports in Jan.-August totaled $7,233,240,000 as against exports of $4,970,840,000. Trade deficit for the period: $2,262,400,000. [See pp. 298N, 291J, 270G] . . . London tugmen and Manchester dock workers ended strikes Sept. 21. The tugmen won an investigation of their wage claims. [See p. 302D]

Finland. Urho Kekkonen, Agrarian leader and Premier of Finland since March 1950, formed a new Cabinet Sept. 20 indorsed by all principal Finnish parties except the Communist. The new Govt. announced Sept 21 that its chief foreign policy aim will be to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union. It also promised an anti-inflation program. Full Cabinet:

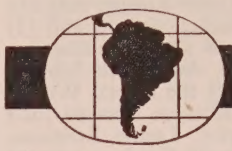
Premier—Urho Kekkonen*	Finance—V. Rantala†
Forgn. Min.—Sakari Tuomioja§	Education—Reino Oittinen†
Interior—V. J. Sukselainen*	Social Welfare—Ralf Toerngren‡
Defense—Emil Skog†	Communications—Onni Peltonen†
Commerce & Industry—Penna Tervo†	Agriculture—Martti Miettunen*

*Agrarian †Socialist ‡Swedish Party §Independent [See p. 302L]

India. After one of the most-publicized debates in its history, Parliament decided Sept. 20 to revise India's 5,000-year-old Hindu marriage code. This action provoked so much opposition by orthodox Hindus that Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru decided Sept. 26 to delay final enactment until the next session of Parliament, possibly after a new national election in India. Under the proposed new code, regular Hindus, Buddhists, Djins and Sikhs will be restricted to monogamy and women may sue for divorce on grounds commonly recognized in the West. (Easier divorces carried out under caste or tribal customs will be recognized if they are registered with the Govt.) The act will not apply to India's Moslems, who are permitted 4 wives by the Koran. Nehru also hopes for enactment next session of other reforms, one of which would give women equal inheritance rights with men. [See pp. 294H, 222J-K; Vol. IX, 424L] . . . Arrest of Ravi Narayan, alleged leader of Red terrorists in Hyderabad, was announced Sept. 23. [See p. 270M] . . . Nehru announced Sept. 18 that India is sending "cultural exchange" delegations to the Soviet Union & Red China. [See p. 278D]

African Negroes in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland oppose plans for a federation of British Central Africa for fear they will suffer at the hands of white people controlling the federation, British Colonial Secy. James Griffiths reported in London Sept. 25 after touring the African territories. He said the Negroes want to continue as special wards of the British whereas Europeans in the area favor the proposed federation into a new dominion. [See p. 190A] . . . **Australians** rejected in a referendum Sept. 22 a proposed Constitutional amendment under which the Commonwealth Govt. could outlaw the Communist Party. The Labor Party, which successfully fought the measure, said it was not in favor of the Communists but was afraid a party controlling the Commonwealth Govt. could use the amendment to suppress any opposition. Liberal Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies wanted the amendment passed in order to break the Communists' hold on key trade unions. [See p. 159A-B] . . . **French** Natl. Assembly voted 378-236 Sept. 21 to give Roman Catholic as well as public schools an annual grant of $8.50 (3,000 francs) for every student completing the 6th year of school. A proposed sliding scale of minimum wages — backed by Premier René Pleven but not made an issue of confidence in his Cabinet—was rejected by the Assembly, 410-203, Sept. 20. Butcher-shop proprietors in the Paris area reopened Sept. 25 after a weeklong "strike" when the Govt. agreed to negotiate their complaints against a cut in retail meat prices. [See p. 302L-M] . . . **Greek** Field Marshal Alexander Papagos' Greek Rally polled 623,297 out of 1,707,081 votes cast and won 115 out of 250 seats in Parliament, final Greek election returns showed Sept. 24. [See p. 294C] . . . **Italy's** "Titoist" Communist group, the Italian Workers Movement, now has 12,000 to 15,000 openly active members, leaders Valdo Magnani & Aldo Cucchi announced Sept. 24 [see p. 143A]. The Peasant's Union, dominated by regular Communists, renewed its land seizure campaign Sept. 24 by invading several large estates in Rome Province. [See pp. 302H, 261G; Vol. X, 101P] . . . **Singapore,** classified as a "town" ever since it was taken over by the British in 1819, received a Royal Charter as a "city" in ceremonies Sept. 22. Singapore's pop.: about 1,000,000. [See pp. 302M-N, 216P]

ISRAEL 'SOLD' TO ARAB. Under a plan devised by rabbis and the Israeli Govt. to observe Shmita, the Jewish biblical sabbatical year beginning Oct. 1, all Jewish-owned agricultural land in Israel has been "sold" to an Arab named Mahmoud, it was revealed in Tel Aviv Sept. 23. Ancient religious law requires that the soil be given a rest every 7th year during Shmita. Under the compromise, farming can continue in Israel on land that is at least nominally Arab-owned because it will not be subject to Jewish religious law. Mahmoud agreed to become nominal owner of all Jewish farmland in Israel for one year. (Some more devout Israeli Jews will live during Shmita on the produce of actual Arab farms and vegetables raised in chemically treated water.) [See pp. 302M, 166F]



LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The Socialist Party nominated Alfredo Palacios for President and America Ghioldi for Vice President Sept. 24, thus completing nominations for the Nov. 11 national election. Communists have nominated Rodolfo Ghuioldi for President, Señora Alcira de la Peña for Vice President. [See pp. 287C-D, 255B] . . . A Radical leader, Andres Amil, was arrested Sept. 21 in connection with railway strikes and sabotage Aug. 1. [See p. 255B] . . . A month of welcoming festivities for Baptista Luzardo, new Brazilian Amb. to Argentina, was climaxed Sept. 21 at a dinner attended by Pres. Juan D. Perón. During the unusual fêting of an ambassador, Argentines stressed an anti-U.S. line. [See p. 303C]

Brazil. Federal troops were on duty in Maranhão State (northern Brazil) this week to prevent civil war between Gov. Eugenio de Barros' forces and his opponents led by Raimundo Bastos, a lawyer who claims to lead a force of 12,000 insurgents. Disorders developed in the state capital, São Luiz, and interior towns Sept. 19. Rebels were said Sept. 23 to have captured Passage Franca, a town in southeastern Maranhão. De Barros said he could control the situation, but the Fed. Govt. refused Sept. 22 to withdraw its troops and marines from the state. The Governor's election has been upheld by the Brazilian Superior Electoral Tribunal, but his opponents still contend he won only by having many opposition votes thrown out. [See pp. 182N, 94D]

Cuba. A band of masked men raided the Havana plant of the Communist newspaper *Hoy* Sept. 24 and smashed its equipment. The Reds blamed the Govt. although officials denied any connection with the raid. *Hoy* had twice won suits this year against Govt. efforts to shut it down. It continued publication Sept. 25 as a single-sheet newspaper. (Police seized *Tiempo,* a sensational political daily, Sept. 24 on charges that it had "insulted" Pres. Carlos Prío Soccarás in a story accusing officials of plotting to kill *Tiempo's* editor. The President had warned in a broadcast Sept. 19 that the Govt. might retaliate against vitriolic opposition press attacks.) [See pp. 263K, 215K]

Costa Rica completed Sept. 25 a 2-week campaign during which 978 persons in a remote north-central jungle area were inoculated against yellow fever to curb an epidemic. The U.S. Air Force provided a helicopter to take medical teams to the area where 31 persons had died during the outbreak. [See p. 230K]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Aluminum May Leave Northwest. Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson directed the major aluminum companies Sept. 22 to draft plans for possible removal of their plants from the Pacific Northwest because of power shortages there. His order involves $170 million worth of facilities which produce about half the nation's aluminum supply. Defense Electric Power Admin. James F. Fairman said Sept. 24, however, that there was no place for the plants to move to because "there is no available power supply anywhere in the U.S." (The Defense Production Admin. Sept. 21 gave the Aluminum Co. of America tax concessions on a $115 million primary aluminum project being completed in Milan County, Tex. Total value of plants receiving DPA tax aid to date: $9,592,386,181.) [See p. 287J]

Material Shortages. Canadian lead & zinc producers, who normally send 4,000-5,000 tons of each metal a month to the U.S., have quit the U.S. market because of low ceiling prices, it was revealed in New York Sept. 20. [See p. 223A] . . . The NPA Sept. 24 gave the Defense Dept. and the Atomic Energy Comm. sole priorities to buy chemicals. [See p. 287J] . . . The Air Force announced Sept. 21 that it was turning over $351 million worth of machine tools to speed defense output. [See p. 262J]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Sept. 22

	This Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$21,934,000,000	$21,853,000,000	$23,525,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,140,000,000	$28,216,000,000	$27,081,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$19,842,000,000	$19,586,000,000	$19,330,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,483,000,000	$7,874,312,123	$9,507,836,120
N.Y. bank loans	[r]$7,191,000,000	[r]$7,129,000,000	
England note circulation (£)	1,348,384,000	1,352,764,000	1,286,098,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,179,780	10,928,930	9,900,693
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.29	148.27	133.95
Bond sales	$14,231,000	$16,388,800	$20,444,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.96	99.92	102.18
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.71½	$2.71¾	$2.51½
Corn price (bu.)	$2.06	$2.09⅜	$1.76⅞
Cotton price (lb.)	$.371	$.357	$.4215
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	128,705	129,489	179,313
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,282,200	[r]6,278,200	5,938,330
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,235,000	10,595,000	10,173,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,137,652,000	6,795,370,000	6,449,101,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]850,812	732,908	866,207
	Aug.	**July**	**Aug. 1950**
Steel output (tons)	8,722,000	8,679,247	8,242,174
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Previous Week**	**Year Ago**
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.77	$6.79	$6.67
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[d]176.7	176.9	170.3
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	[b]330	289	368
Failures (Sept. 13)‡	164	116	165
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**July**	**June**	**July 1950**
Imports	$893,300,000	$929,900,000	$709,000,000
Exports	$1,185,000,000	$1,292,800,000	$779,000,000

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 12 [b]Sept. 15 [c]Sept. 8 [d]Sept. 18 [r]Record

ARTS & SCIENCE

World Chemistry Parley. If modern agricultural science were used throughout the world, enough food could be produced for 4 billion people (present pop.: 2.4 billion), predicted Dr. Arturi I. Virtanen of Finland, Nobel Prize-winner in agricultural chemistry, at the 12th Intl. Conference of Pure & Applied Chemistry held in New York Sept. 10-13. Dr. Peter T. Sah, U. of California chemist, reported creating a new compound consisting of Vitamin C and a sulphur-containing chemical which kills some types of tuberculosis germs in human beings. Development of 2 plant-derived antibiotics (Vinactin A & B) which kill TB germs in mice was reported by a team from Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. [See p. 195G]

Congress on Aged. Successful experimentation with an extract of the liver of pregnant cows to relieve arthritis that does not respond to cortisone was described by Dr. W. S. Collens of Brooklyn at the 2d Intl. Gerontological Congress held in St. Louis Sept. 9-14. Experts argued against retiring at 65 and said a life of ease seems to be the road to extinction whereas hardships stimulate survival. [See p. 30L]

Stravinsky Première. *The Rake's Progress*, a 3-act opera in English by Igor Stravinsky, 69, was given its world première by La Scala Opera Co. at the Fenice Theater in Venice Sept. 11. He had turned down a request by New York's Metropolitan Opera Co. to produce his first full-length opera. Critics said he seemed to be getting further away from the dissonance he pioneered and returning to the old melodic tradition. [See p. 88H]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

OUT WEST OF EIGHTH, by Kenyon Nicholson. Comedy about rodeo cowboys in N.Y. hotel. Presented by Courtney Burr & Malcolm Pearson. Staging started by Marc Connelly, completed by Burgess Meredith. In cast: Barbara Baxley, Richard Carlyle, Robert Keith Jr., Irene Cowan. Sept. 20 at Barrymore. (0-0-8)* Closed Sept. 22 after 4 performances.

TWILIGHT WALK, by A. B. Shiffrin. Psychological melodrama about young sex maniac who preys on girls in Central Park. Staged by Paul Stewart. Presented by Richard W. Krakeur. Cast headed by Nancy Kelly, Charles Proctor, Walter Matthau. Sept. 24 at Fulton. (0-4-4)*

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 143M]

NEW BOOKS

BIRTH OF A WORLD: Bolivar in Terms of His Peoples, by Waldo Frank. Biog. of South American. Sept. 10. (Houghton, Mifflin, 432 pp., $5)†

CALL IT EXPERIENCE, by Erskine Caldwell. Autobiog. of America's biggest-selling author. Sept. 21. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, $3.50)†

THE CAPTIVE WITCH, by Dale Van Every. Novel of the Kentucky frontier. Sept. 21. (Messner, $3.50)*

DON'T TOUCH ME, by MacKinlay Kantor. Novel of passion, about an aviator in Korea. Sept. 21. (Random, $3)*

THE MAGNIFICENT CENTURY, by Thomas B. Costain. Vol. II of "Pageant of England." Covers 1216-72. Sept. 21. (Doubleday, 384 pp., $4.50)†

MOSES, by Sholem Asch. Trans. by Maurice Samuel. Novel of the Biblical figure. Sept. 21. (Putnam, 505 pp., $3.75)*

OUT OF BONDAGE, The Story of Elizabeth Bentley. Biog. of ex-Communist spy. Sept. 24. (Devin-Adair, 311 pp., $3.50)† [See p. 259P]

THE PRESIDENT'S LADY, by Irving Stone. Biographical novel of Andy Jackson & Rachel. Sept. 26. (Doubleday, 338 pp., $3.50)*

RED LION INN, by Robert Payne. Novel of London's East Side at end of Victoria's reign. Sept. 24. (Prentice-Hall, $3.50)*

REQUIEM FOR A NUN, by William Faulkner. Novel of guilt & repentance, sequel to "Sanctuary." Sept. 24. (Random, 286 pp., $3)*

SCHNOZZOLA: The Story of Jimmy Durante, by Gene Fowler. Biog. of big-nosed comedian. Sept. 24. (Viking, $3)†

SEVEN LEAGUES TO PARADISE, by Richard Tregaskis. World travelog & search for place to live. Sept. 27. (Doubleday, $3.50)†

THIS PLEASANT LEA, by Anne Crone (Irish). Novel of an impoverished family in Ulster. Sept. 24. (Scribner, 317 pp., $3)*

WOMAN AT THE WINDOW, by Nelia Gardner White. Novel of 2 sisters & their conflict. Sept. 21. (Viking, $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Religious Garb Banned. A ban on teachers' wearing "religious garb" in New Mexico public schools was upheld by the State Supreme Court Sept. 20. [See p. 95P]

Colleges Form Joint Fund. 19 privately endowed Ohio colleges have formed an Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges to solicit contributions from industry jointly, the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported Sept. 16. Companies will be asked for money to operate the colleges rather than for endowments or for aid in financing new buildings. Chairman of the foundation: Dr. J. Gordon Howard, president of Otterbein College, Westerville.

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Catholic Central Verein of America	Albert J. Sattler of N.Y.	Pres.	Aug. 29
Church of England in Canada	Walter Foster Barfoot, 58	Primate[1]	Sept. 8
College of William & Mary	Dr. Jas. Wilkinson Miller	Actg. Pres.[2]	Sept. 18
Conf. on Science, Philosophy & Religion in Their Relation to Dem. Way of Life	Dr. Ordway Tead, chrmn. of N.Y.C. Board of Higher Education	Chrmn.	Sept. 7
Greek Orthodox Church: Olympus	Rev. Demetrios T. Makris, 41, chancellor of archdiocese of North & South America	Titular Bishop[3]	Sept. 14
Intl. Fed. of Free Teachers' Unions	Irvin R. Kuenzli, secy.-treas. of AFL American Fed. of Teachers	Pres.	August
Knights of Columbus	Judge John E. Swift of Boston	Supreme Knight[4]	Aug. 22
Natl. Jewish Youth Conference	Seldon M. Kruger of Newark	Chrmn.	Sept. 6
Natl. Student Assn.	William T. Dentzer of Muskingum College, New Concord, O.	Pres.	Aug. 29
Roman Catholic Church: Agno	Thomas J. Feeney of N.Y.	Bishop[3]	Sept. 8
Caroline & Marshall Islands	Thomas J. Feeney of N.Y.	Vicar Apostolic[3]	Sept. 8
Rutgers University	Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, 52, pres. of U. of Arkansas	Pres.[5]	Sept. 7
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org.: Education Dept.	Willard W. Beatty[6], 60	Deputy Dir.	Sept. 4

RESIGNATIONS

Public Education Assn.	Dr. Frederick C. McLaughlin	Dir.	Sept. 3
Town Hall, Inc. (N.Y.)	George V. Denny Jr.[7]	Pres.	Sept. 18
U. of Illinois: Economics Dept.	Prof. Everett E. Hagen[8]	Dean	July 25

[1]Installed; see Vol. X, p. 380D-E [2]Succeeds Dr. John E. Pomfret, who resigned [See p. 304H] [3]Consecrated [4]Reelected [5]Succeeds Dr. Robert C. Clothier, 66, who will become president emeritus on an unspecified date [6]Resigns as chief of educational branch of U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs; P. W. Danielson becomes acting chief [7]Originator of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" [8]Becomes 8th of economics faculty members to quit since winter; he blamed "outside pressures . . . some of which seem essentially political."

Fuchs' Father Starts Red Unit. Establishment in East Germany of a "Marxist-Christian" institute by Dr. Emil Fuchs, Leipzig U. theology professor and father of atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs, was announced in Berlin Sept. 12. [See Vol. X, p. 41H]

OBITUARIES

Earl of Ancaster (Sir Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby), 84, one of 3 peers entitled to hereditary post of Lord Great Chamberlain of England; Sept. 19 in Bourne, Eng.

Retired Fed. Judge Francis Gordon Caffey, 82, who handed down a 170,000-word opinion for the Aluminum Co. of America in an anti-trust case after a record 27-month trial (he was later reversed); Sept. 20 in Verbena, Ala. [See Vol. V, p. 79N]

Mrs. Mabel Cory Costigan, 78, widow of Sen. Edward P. Costigan and suffragette leader; Sept. 21 in Denver.

Frederick S. Crofts, 68, who founded & owned textbook firm bearing his name (1924-47); Sept. 16 in Stamford, Conn.

Lou Diamond, 61, ex-Marine sergeant, hero of Tulagi & Guadalcanal campaigns; Sept. 20 in Great Lakes, Ill.

Harry Grattan, 84, British actor, playwright *(A Silent Revenge)*; Sept. 25 in Buenos Aires.

Jacinto Guerrero y Torres, 56, Spanish composer of light opera & musical comedy; Sept. 15 in Madrid.

John A. Hartford, 79, chairman of board of Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. who pioneered "economy" & "supermarket" stores; Sept. 20 in N.Y. of heart attack. [See Vol. IX, p. 303A]

Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, 72, urologist, ex-pres. of American Med. Assn.; Sept. 23 in Chicago of heart attack.

Albert Edward Marshall, 67, English-born head of Rumford Chemical Works 1938-48; Sept. 15 in Providence.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, 84, playwright, novelist, chief founder & trustee of Barnard College; Sept. 23 in N.Y.

Mrs. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, 50, wife of wartime Polish Premier, victim of Nazi imprisonment; Sept. 24 in Washington.

Mrs. Marian Peck Miles, 44, wealthy society beauty; Sept. 23 in Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich. (cancer or overdieting).

Edward G. Miller, 66, pres. of one of Cuba's largest sugar mill companies; Sept. 22 in Paris.

Dr. Louis D. Moorhead, 58, ex-dean of Loyola U. Medical School honored by 2 Popes; Sept. 14 in Chicago.

John P. O'Brien, 78, Democratic Mayor of New York in 1933 (after James J. Walker quit); Sept. 22 in New York.

Peter Chandler Pringle, age given as 121, called oldest white man in South Africa; Sept. 17 in Johannesburg.

Ludmilla Pitoeff, 51, Russian-born actress; Sept. 15 in Paris.

John Scott, 77, who rose from newsboy to head Canadian Press (news service) and *Toronto Mail & Empire*; Sept. 23 in Toronto. He retired in 1936.

Dr. Imre Somogyi, pres. of Hungarian Baptist Union since 1940; reported from Budapest Sept. 20.

William Henry Wright, 75, penniless English immigrant who made millions in Canadian gold mines, founded *Toronto Globe & Mail* in 1936; Sept. 20 in Barrie, Ont.

Jimmy Yancey, pioneer boogie-woogie pianist; Sept. 17 in Chicago of diabetes. He was probably in his 60s.

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Natl. AAA 100-mi. title race in Denver Sept. 23: won by Tony Bettenhausen of Tinley Park, Ill., 1951 U.S. driving champion; av. speed 76.6 mph. [See p. 176D; Vol. X, 176J]

Baseball. Minor league final playoff winners: AA—Milwaukee over St. Paul, 4 games to 2 (ended Sept. 24); IL—Montreal over Syracuse, 4-1 (Sept. 21); TL—Houston (Sept. 21); SA—Birmingham, 2d in regular season (Sept. 25). [See p. 296H]

Boxing. World featherweight title bout in N.Y. Sept. 26: Sandy Saddler, 125½ lbs., of N.Y. retained title by a knockout at end of 9th round when ex-champ Willie Pep, 125 lbs., of Hartford failed to come out for 10th. [See Vol. X, 404J, 296K]

For European heavyweight title in Berlin Sept. 23: Hein Ten Hoff of Germany won title from Jack Gardner of Britain by taking a 15-round decision. [See p. 104D-E; Vol. X, 176K]

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey ordered boxing reforms in New York Sept. 25 as he appointed Robert K. Christenberry, 52, president of Hotel Astor in N.Y.C., as State Athletic Comm. chairman to succeed Col. Edward P. F. Eagan, who resigned. [See p. 288M; Vol. V, 16E]

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES SEPT. 22

Ark. 42, Okla. A&M 7	Georgia 33, G.Wash. 0	Texas 7, Kentucky 6
Calif. 34, S. Clara 0	Ga. Tech 21, SMU 7	USC 31, Wash. St 21
Cinci. 34, Kan. St. 0	Harvard 21, Spfld. 13	Wake F. 20, Bost. Col. 6*
Colo. 28, Colo. A&M 13	Kansas 27, TCU 13	Wash. 58, Montana 7
Delaware 7, Lehigh 0	Mich. St. 6, Ore. St. 0	W&L 25, Furman 7*
Detroit 34, Toledo 32	N.C. 21, N.C St. 0	W&M 34, Boston U. 25†
Duke 34, S.C. 6	Stanford 27, Oregon 20	Wyoming 28, Idaho 0
Fordham 34, Mo. 20	Syracuse 19, Temple 0*	Yale 48, Bates 0

*Sept. 21 †See p. 304H

Professional exhibition game (N.Y. Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund benefit) in New York Sept. 20: Los Angeles 23, N.Y. Giants 21 (both NFL). [See p. 272G]

All-Ireland senior football final in Dublin Sept. 23: Mayo 14, Meath 9.

Horse Racing. $67,900 Beldame Handicap at Aqueduct, N.Y. Sept. 22: won by Joe W. Brown's Thelma Berger, Willie Shoemaker up, for $49,300. [See p. 288N] . . . $66,280.55 Little Brown Jug harness-racing classic in Delaware, Ohio Sept. 20: won by W. N. Reynolds Estate's Tar Heel, Del Cameron driving. [See Vol. X, p. 312H] . . . K. D. Owen's Sampson Hanover set a world harness-racing record of one min. 59.6 secs. for the mile run on a ½-mi. track in Delaware, O. Sept. 19. [See 304L]

Motorboat Racing. President's Cup race (45 mi.) in Washington Sept. 23: won by Walter & Roy Dossin's *Miss Pepsi*, Charles F. Thompson driving (av. speed 78.611 mph.). [See p. 296G]

Yachting. World's championship for Star Class sailboats, in Gibson Island, Md.: won Sept. 15 by E. W. (Skip) Etchells of Rocky Point, Conn. in the *Shannon*. [See p. 128K-L]

Bobby Doerr, 33, AL Boston Red Sox infielder since 1937, announced his retirement Sept. 22 because of a back ailment. [See Vol. IX, p. 328H] . . . **Harrison Dillard** announced his retirement from amateur track Sept. 21 to take a $1,200 a year appointment to the Cleveland boxing commission. He is also an AL Cleveland Indian publicity man. [See p. 72J-K]

MISCELLANEOUS

Gross Gets 12 More Years. Bookie Harry Gross, 35, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in Brooklyn Sept. 27 for 12 of 66 bookmaking & conspiracy counts. He had pleaded guilty to all 66 counts. The sentence was in addition to 5 years already imposed for contempt. Before sentencing, the court heard a summary of Gross' testimony to the grand jury in which he admitted paying $1 million a year to police to protect his $20 million-a-year bookmaking business. [See p. 304M]

Boston Election. Ex-Mayor James M. Curley and Mayor John B. Hynes were nominated in Boston's nonpartisan preliminary election Sept. 25 to run for Mayor Nov. 7. Hynes outpolled Curley 108,428-77,011. [See p. 29M; Vol. X, 333H, 123P]

Patterson Convicted. Haywood Patterson, 39, a "Scottsboro boy," was convicted of manslaughter in Detroit Sept. 24 in the stabbing of Willie Mitchell, 27. [See p. 232P]

Rochester Gas Blasts. 3 persons were killed and 16 homes destroyed and 24 damaged by a 2-hour series of gas main blasts in Brighton, a Rochester, N.Y. suburb, Sept. 21. They were believed started by a construction flare. [See p. 232M]

Other Disasters. 14 persons were killed in a flash fire set off by a firecracker in the Can Can night club in Mexico City Sept. 16 . . . 28 children died when the roof of a movie house collapsed in Campinos, Brazil Sept. 16 . . . 13 workers were killed in an explosion at the Shell Oil refinery in Wood River, Ill. Sept. 17.

Cicero Indictments. 6 persons, including Erwin Konovsky, 46, Cicero (Ill.) police chief, were indicted in Chicago Sept. 18 as a result of the July race riot in Cicero over a Negro's attempt to move into the suburb. Konovsky was charged with misconduct as a public officer. [See p. 229J]

TV Finds Lost Sub. An underwater television camera located the British submarine *Affray* in 258 feet of water in the English Channel last June, the British Admiralty reported Sept. 12. The sub sank April 16 with 75 aboard. [See p. 128L]

Divorced. Martha Vickers, actress, from Mickey Rooney in Hollywood Sept. 24 (she was his 3d wife) on grounds he stayed away from home too much [see Vol. IX, p. 184N]. . . . Horace Heidt, band leader, by Mrs. Adaline Heidt, 38, in Santa Monica, Calif. Sept. 25 because "marriage interfered with his work."

Fanchot Tone, 46, suffered a brain concussion, broken nose & broken left cheekbone in a fight in Hollywood Sept. 14 with actor Tom Neal, 37, over the affections of actress Barbara Payton, 25. Fight scene: lawn of her home. [See 296P; X, 304M]